



THE LATIN SCHOOL

REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1888.

Vol. VIII. No. 2.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Editor's Desk, - - - - -	22
Old Declamations, - - - - -	22
The Origin of Protection, - - -	22
Valete Amores, - - - - -	23
The Early Life of Daniel Webster, 24	
Notes, - - - - -	24
Harvard Notes, - - - - -	25

	PAGE.
A Metaphoric Masher, - - - - -	26
Football, - - - - -	26
Public Declamation, - - - - -	27
Competition, - - - - -	28
De Piscibus, - - - - -	28
Gardner Essay, - - - - -	29

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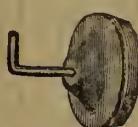
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VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1888.

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EDITOR'S DESK.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our obligation to the members of the first class who have contributed so generously to this number of the REGISTER. It is pleasing also to present an unsolicited article from a member of the third class. But we are surprised that the second class, which is to publish the paper next year, has not as yet taken advantage of the opportunity of preparing for its work by contributing to this volume. We fully realize from our own experience the demands which the lessons of the second class year make upon the time and energies of pupils, and we know that there is little leisure for any additional sedentary work. Still it is no more than reasonable to expect that those who aspire to positions on next year's board of editors will give their classmates some opportunity of judging of their literary qualifications. Rooms 1 and 2, let us hear from you.

In another column will be found a list of pupils who have consented to act as reporters for their respective rooms. Their duties will be not only to take charge of the papers each month and see that each subscriber receives his copy, but to report items of interest to Assistant-Editor Quirk in Room 12. Pupils will greatly oblige the editors if they will inform the reporters in their respective rooms of any news that may come to their knowl-

edge, or of any other matters of interest that may occur to them.

We trust that our corps of reporters will be profoundly impressed with the tremendous responsibility resting upon them, and that they will prove their efficiency by furnishing at least one note each month concerning their rooms. If no incidents occur spontaneously, they must *make* incidents occur. They must bring things to pass, if for no other reason, to furnish items for the REGISTER. If they begin thus by "making history" in their youth, the strong probability is that they will be the future history-makers of the nation. One caution we will add: Don't make such history as will incur deportment marks.

J.

The battalion was formed Tuesday, Sept. 11th, with eight companies, the number of last year. Salutes, facings, setting-up exercises, and the principles of marching have been taught, as well as the simpler evolutions from column of fours. The difficulty experienced by the smaller companies in keeping the step, so common in past years, is again noticeable. Until a uniform step is adopted throughout the battalion, progress in all the movements will be hindered. The guns will probably have been distributed by the time this number is issued. Since the roster was published the following appointments have been made:

Sergeant-Major, B. C. Jutten, *vice* J. J. Dolan,*
2d Lieut., Co. A., J. J. Dolan, " H. A. Hildreth,†
2d " Co. B., L. F. Foss, " W. P. Bullard,*
1st " Co. C., W. P. Bullard, " C. I. Quirk,†
2d " Co. C., H. B. Goodnow, " C. F. Harriman,†
1st " Co. E., J. B. Groce, " W. H. Furber,†
2d " Co. F., A. J. Shaw, " F. S. Stearns,†
2d " Co. G., J. P. Fox, " J. B. Groce,*
2d " Co. H., H. E. Frazer, " A. H. Gordon,†

* Promoted. † Resigned.

SEARNS.

OLD DECLAMATIONS.

For a number of years, "chestnuts" have been barred out from the class declamations, while the scholars have been expected to select comparatively new and unknown speeches. There are, it is urged, hundreds of good pieces which have never been spoken in the school. Speak these, instead of those old and theadbare speeches which have been spouted by the last three generations.

But there are, on the other hand, reasons why these declamations should still maintain their place in the catalogue of eligible pieces.

Imprimis, the quality of recent oratory is certainly not, in general, equal to that before and during the Revolution. At that time the people had far greater incentives to discussions and disputes than now; and without a free press to voice them, they naturally resorted to the platform.

In these days, if a man wishes to make public his wrongs, he does not stand up and harangue a crowd, — he writes to the newspapers and through them is heard. And why should age or familiarity prevent these declamations from being spoken in the school? If these are the reasons, why not also bar out Shakespeare, Macaulay, Jane Austen, Plutarch, Addison, and Irving? These are indeed old and threadbare, and there are plenty of new and good books which have never been read in school. But are these immortal works in any way impaired or spoiled by reading and re-reading? No! Then why should Webster, Henry, Burke, and Clay be consigned to oblivion?

In our opinion it should be as much a *sine qua non* as an adjunct to education to hear the grandest and most eloquent speeches which the world has ever known, as it is to read the finest and best books that were ever written.

P. S. D., '91.

THE ORIGIN OF PROTECTION.

At this time, when the words *Protection* and *Free Trade* are on everybody's lips, it may be interesting to go back over many centuries to the origin of the protective policy.

The credit of establishing the principles of protection has been assigned to Cromwell;

but this is an error. No revenue system existed in the olden times in which the chief purpose was not to build up the country at the cost of foreigners.

The Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Assyrians, all levied taxes for protecting home industries and home productions. The policy of Carthage was conspicuous for its protective character, and it even destroyed the ships of those who sought to get metals for competing industries. In Persia royalty itself was confined to the use of home made articles; while the Philistines compelled the Jews to put out the fires of their forges, so that they might not become independent, just as eighteen hundred years later England required the American colonies to do.

In Athens, the struggle between protection and free trade was intense and long protracted. It furnishes a subject to Aristophanes for the first of his plays that has come down to us. The satirist makes Lamachos and Dikaiopolis stand for the opposite policies of trade. Lamachos is for protecting the home markets against the Megarians and Peloponnesians, while Dikaiopolis insists on a free market.

Long before the great satirist's times, and in the earliest history of Athens, the struggle between industry and commerce, which is the present struggle in our country, began; and on the rocky heights above the city was erected the temple (near which was built later the edifice to *NIKH ΑΙΤΕΡΟΣ*.) which proclaimed the triumph of production and industry.

The legend recites how Athena and Poseidon strove for the mastery of Athens.

Athena with her industrial arts drove Poseidon to the caves of the sea, and the statue of gold and ivory in the Parthenon testified to the achievements of art and industry. The world has yet to learn to build a structure of greater beauty and grandeur than that temple which even yet looks down upon the Pnyx and Agora, on Phalerum and Salamis.

Julius, and Augustus, Caesar restored the protective policy which had originally prevailed in Rome, but which had been interrupted in the corrupt and weak time of civil dissensions.

Gibbon tells us that the rate of customs under Augustus varied from one-eighth to

one-fortieth of the value of the commodity ; that a higher duty was imposed on articles of luxury than on those of necessity ; and that the productions raised or manufactured by the labor of the subjects were treated with more indulgence than was shown to the pernicious, or at least the unpopular, commerce of Arabia and India.

The great struggles of the seventeenth century were for the markets of the nations. First, England and France fought for America and India. Then England met Spain and Holland in the struggle for the prize of the world's trade. When Holland failed by war to maintain the mastery of commerce, the attempt was made to win foreign trade by relieving it of charges which had previously been collected from it. But Britain held to its stern protective policy, and, step by step, through all the influences which the government could exert, it sought to draw commerce to its ports, and, more especially, to secure foreign markets for its commodities.

From a very early day various writers advocated free trade, as in 1739 an essay on the "Decline of Foreign Trade" boldly proposed "that all sorts of merchandise be imported and exported at all times without paying any customs or fees." But until 1846 the arguments of the farmers and manufacturers outweighed the appeal of mere commerce.

Mr. Ruskin says, "No nation dares to abolish its custom houses." In the course of revolutions nations have been found to dare anything which promised greatness and prosperity, but not one has yet dared, in any madness or exaltation, to abolish its custom houses. The lesson is as eloquent as all the ages can render it, that every nation, with two exceptions in recent days, has relied in a large part upon charges upon commerce for its revenue, with a direct purpose to encourage its own laborers and to enlarge production on its own soil.

That is the declaration of the common sense of mankind.

Professor Fawcett, one of the most forward advocates of the British system, declares with pathos, that "not only in countries where protection has been long established is there a disinclination to follow England's example, but even in new countries, such as Australia, there is constantly displayed an eagerness to

introduce protection in one or another of its various forms." This is abundantly true. It is the way in which the prediction of Cobden that England could convert the world to free trade is answered. D. S. M., '89.

VALETE AMORES.

(FROM OVID.)

Sweet Mother of the Loves, farewell!

Adieu, my Venus, evermore !

Some poet new thou must implore
Thy tender Loves in verse to tell.

The last for thee my song hath told —

Peligny's bowers have heard my last ;

Yet, though I feel thy songs a past,
Their cherished memory I hold.

Nor doth thy song detract from me ;

For heir am I of well-born knights,
Deserving of equestrian rights,

Not raised by lawless soldiery.

Thy Virgil's glory, Mantua, boast —

Verona, guard Catullus' fame ;
Peligny will preserve my name

And laud it of all names the most.

Peligny ! Freedom forced thy arms

To combat, war, and battle's strife,
To save her fainting spark of life,

When Rome was racked with dire alarms.

The stranger, Sulmo, 'neath thy gates

Will say in wonder wrapt, "Though small,
Who bore a poet such, I call

E'en great and favored by the Fates."

Farewell, my Cupid ! Lovely Love !

My Venus, mother of the boy !
No more I'll sing thy songs of joy,

Thy songs my verse must soar above.

As Bacchus wilder rage attains,

As all deeds greater strive to do,
So I with nobler aim — I too —

Shall lift to loftier heights my strains.

Farewell, unwarlike Elegy !

And, pleasing Muse, farewell to thee !
My songs, surviving after me,

Shall live for all eternity.

J. H. Hickey, '89.

THE EARLY LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster was born in that part of Salisbury which is now included in Franklin, N. H., in 1782. At the time when Webster was born, Salisbury was the most Northern settlement in that part of New England; and Daniel writes that "the smoke of his father's fire ascended nearer to the north star than that of any other of his Majesty's subjects."

The room in which Daniel was born forms the L to the house of a French Canadian family, who sold our party, visiting the town, some milk, after sending one of their numerous progeny to pump some water. We supposed that the water was to wash the dust from the goblets, since cleanliness seemed to be peculiar to that family, but we had the satisfaction of thinking that we might be drinking the water from the well where once hung the "old oaken bucket" of the Websters.

Daniel was the youngest of the family, and as he was not so robust as his brothers, his father decided to send him to school to become a teacher. A half brother of his jokingly remarked that "Daniel was sent to school so that he might know as much as the other boys." His early schooling, aside from the instruction that he received from his parents, was confined to the migratory district schools in Salisbury, where he recited to a man "who wrote a fair hand and could read pretty well, but wasn't strong in spelling."

When he was fourteen years old, Daniel was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy; but the circumstances of the family rendered it necessary to remove him from this academy after nine months' schooling. He was then placed in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood of Boscowen, a town adjoining Salisbury.

On the way to Mr. Wood's, Daniel's father told him that he intended to send him to college. They were just ascending a bleak New Hampshire hill, and as Daniel realized the consummation of a project so unexpected and so pleasing, he laid his head on his father's shoulder and wept. Mr. Webster was prepared for college by Mr. Wood, and entered Dartmouth in 1797.

Away from his studies, Webster led a quiet, rustic life. From his early childhood he was fond of nature, and his taste for books was remarkable. Daniel was often employed in

his father's saw mill, which was in a dell not far from the house and was supplied with water from a small stream called Punch Brook. When Daniel had any leisure at the mill, he was accustomed to sit down and read. His favorites were the works of Addison and Pope and numerous books of travel.

Yet by no means was Daniel Webster a phenomenally steady boy, if he did spend his leisure in reading the Spectator and Pope's *Essay on Man*. On the contrary, he was much like other boys and was very fond of gunning and fishing. Like other boys, he was often late at school on account of stopping on the way to coast or go skating, and in describing one of his schoolmasters, Webster writes that he knew Wm. Hoyt very well, and every truant knew him. From this statement we are apt to imagine that Daniel must have "been there" at some time or other.

One day Daniel's father went away and left some work for Daniel and his brother Ezekiel. As is often the case, something arose which prevented the work's being done before Daniel's father came home. Mr. Webster turned to the older and said, "What have you been doing to-day, Zeke?" "Oh, nothing," said Ezekiel. Mr. Webster then turned to Daniel and asked him what he had been doing. "Oh, I've been helping Zeke," said Daniel.

C. S. C., '89.

NOTES.

Welcome, Hume.

Familiar as "household words": — "Free-sh cod-fish!" "Macka-ree-al!" and the hand organ.

Query: Who pays for the latter?

McDonough and Readdy, '88, and Whalen, '89, have entered Boston College.

Dickerman, formerly of '89, is playing centre field on the Phillips Andover base ball team.

J. T. Mullen, 86, has entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, France.

J. Vila, 86, is an agent for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at New York.

Last month, the pupils of the fifth class followed the custom of the Hindoos, and presented their teacher with about fifty apples

and pears. The Hindoos are our Asiatic cousins anyway.

It has been discovered on recent and deep investigation that Sir Richard Steele was a "horse car driver."

B. P. Jenks, '87, is a member of the freshman class at the Institute of Technology.

Among our recent visitors were Rourke, '86, Frazer, '88, Pierce, '88, Read, '88, Vila, '86, Taylor, formerly '89.

Mr. Capen's room voted on the presidential question as follows: Mr. Harrison 19, Mr. Cleveland 5, Mr. Fisk 3. How is that for protection?

G. Guppy, formerly of '89, is Major of the fourth battalion, E. H. S.

W. B. Whitney of the second class has been managing the East Boston base ball club during the summer.

Pupil in Fourth class (giving syntax): "Quem is accusative, subject of the infinitive *Hellesponto*."

Instructor: Translate, "Cæsar in senatu frequens fuit."

Pupil: "Cæsar was populous in the senate."

Popular translations: "Entellus viris in ventum effudit."

"Entellus spent all his strength in wind."

"Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus."

"Go it while you're young, for when you're old you can't."

"Balenarumque prementem Aegaeona suis immania terga lacertis."

"And Aegeon grasping the immense backs of whales with his lizards."

The next public declamation will occur Nov. 23.

The battalion now numbers 383 members.

The following reporters have been appointed:—Room 1, G. W. Tower; room 2, H. W. Smith; room 3, A. O. Pratt; room 4, H. H. Fuller; room 5, C. S. French; room 6, J. J. McLaughlin; room 7, G. H. Hackett; room 11, O. F. Lewis; room 13, R. E. Gregg; room 14, J. M. Gibbs; room 15, H. M. Fiske; room 16, E. E. Southard; room 17, G. W. Fuller.

Rev. William Gallagher, a former master of the school, now Principal of the East Hampton Academy, recently visited us.

At a spelling-match held in Dorchester

Music Hall recently, where, by the way, Mr. Jackson acted as pronouncer, a member of the first class is said to have distinguished himself by deliberately docking the tail of "mastiff," i. e., spelling it with one *f*. Probably he regarded it as too *stiff* a word and endeavored to render it less so. The authorities refused to accept his amendment, however, and he went down. The editor proposes to tutor him in spelling, on reasonable terms. [The impudent insinuation that it was the editor himself who made the mistake, he treats with the silent contempt it deserves].

Don't forget our advertisers when you want anything in their lines. They are among the best in the city.

Wilson beat Whittier 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, thus winning the second class Tennis tournament.

The attendance was large at our first championship game. Let it be larger still at the next.

A METAPHORIC MASHER.

Among the swells upon the sea, the steamboat makes his way,
And looks disdainfully upon the small craft in the bay.

Arrayed in his gaudy garniture and with a mighty stride
He puffs away as he struts along with an air of conscious pride.

But he sees a pretty schooner with her sails so fresh and trim,
And her little body bobbing with the swells that round her swim.
Sir steamer braces up a bit and puts on lots of steam,
And he whistles to the jaunty craft as she glides along the stream.

But the schooner with her trim white sheets ne'er stops to look at him,
Nor turneth she to see his hulk in the twilight growing dim,
And the steamboat gazes fondly as the fair craft leaves his sight,
While a tug-boat whistles shrill "you know," and slips into the night.

C. S. C., '89.

HARVARD NOTES.

At the Senior Class election, Oct. 30, F. E. Parker, B. L. S., '85, was elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation.

Baker, B. L. S., '88, is a member of the Freshman Eleven.

C. C. Batchelder, B. L. S., '85, is a member of the *Crimson* board of Editors.

C. P. Cheney, who was for a time a member of B. L. S., '92, is a candidate for the Freshman crew.

In the list of scholarships, just published, the following B. L. S. men are named: W. H. Warren, '85, Dunham, '85, Faxon, '85, Burr, '87, E. O. Parker, '87, Parsons, '87, J. W. Rice, '87, Weysse, '87, and J. E. Johnson, '87.

C. H. Taylor, B. L. S., '86, is a member of a committee to form a Tariff Reform Club among the Students.

F. E. Parker, B. L. S., '85, was re-elected a member of the Class Committee of '89, and captain of '89 crew.

H. Page, B. L. S., '84, Harvard, '88, is studying for the ministry in the Episcopal Theological Seminary.

Hasseltine is studying abroad.

Hayes, B. L. S., '84, Harvard, '88, is taking a post-graduate course in Physics at Harvard.

Geo. Santayana, the first editor of the REGISTER in '82 and of Harvard, '86, has just returned from Germany.

T. S. Woods, '86, is vice-president of the junior class.

Lawrence Barr, formerly of '89, is in the freshman class.

R. E. Townsend, '85, Harvard, '89, has been elected purser of the Canoe Club.

Fraser, Whitmarsh, and Harris have been put in Latin D, a grade higher than that pursued by the Freshmen who present Advanced Latin, in virtue of superior merit shown in the entrance examinations, and Tryon has also been advanced to the same grade for excellence shown in Latin B.

Leonard, who was forced to leave last year's Freshman Class on account of his health, has joined '92.

At the Freshman Class Meeting the B. L. S. men tried hard to elect their candidate for president, Edgar Pierce, but the combined forces of the Hopkinson and Roxbury Latin men, assisted by numerous ballot-stuffing sophs, were too many for them. Every one of the B. L. S. men is eager that the present first class shall look about and see what it can do. Surely the Latin School, which sends more men to Harvard than any other preparatory school, can elect a president of the Freshman Class. Still *ab memoria omnium*

it has seldom done this. The fault is in the lack of class interest. Let '89 turn over a new leaf, unite on a man whom all will support, do good canvassing for the candidate (for they cannot elect him without aid from other schools), and be victors in Cambridge next fall. The present series of games that the school is engaged in playing with the other schools that prepare for Harvard will afford an excellent chance for meeting men whom you can convert to your side by giving to one school the vice-presidency, another the secretaryship, the captain of the crew, the nine, or the eleven. "Push on!" H.

FOOTBALL.

After practising by themselves a few times, our football eleven opened the season by a practice game with the E. H. S. at Franklin Park, Friday, Oct. 5th. The game, two halves of twenty-five minutes each, resulted in a victory for our team with a score of 36 to 0. Mr. J. B. Groce, B. L. S., and Mr. Hodgkins, E. H. S., acted as referee and umpire. The B. L. S. eleven was made up as follows: Waters, back; Broughton and Mackie, half-backs; Kendricken, quarter-back; and Furber, Cushing, Hildreth, Gilchrist (centre), Gallivan, Sears, and Stearns, rushers.

On Friday, Oct. 12th, the B. L. S. played a practice game with Tufts at College Hill, the following men forming the team: Waters, back; Broughton and Paul, half-backs; Kendricken, quarter-back; and Anthony, Furber, Hildreth, Gallivan (centre), Mackie, Sears, and Stearns, rushers. Play commenced at 3.45, Tufts having the ball. By quick work Kendricken got the ball, and after fifteen minutes' hard work a touch-down was made by Broughton. Mackie kicked a goal. Score, B. L. S., 6, Tufts, 0. The ball was in Tufts' territory for the rest of the half. B. L. S. had the ball at the beginning of the second half, but were unable to score. Waters kept Tufts from scoring by a fine tackle. Mr. Burnham and Mr. Groce acted as referee and umpire.

B. L. S. played Harvard Freshmen a practice game at Brookline Common on Tuesday, Oct. 16th. B. L. S. started with the ball and lost it on four downs, and Harvard scored in ten minutes. Harvard, 6; B. L. S., 0. Our

boys then played more strongly, and kept them from scoring again during the first half. Harvard had the ball to start with in the second half, and by short rushes soon had a touch-down. Harvard, 12; B. L. S., 0. Our boys played better for the rest of the game, and Waters by a fine rush made a touch-down. Harvard, 12; B. L. S., 4. The teams were made up as follows: Waters, back; Broughton and Paul, half-backs; Kendricken, quarter-back; and Anthony, Furber, Hildreth, Gallivan (centre), Mackie, Sears, and Stearns, rushers, for B. L. S.; and Forbes, back; Carpenter and Baker, half-backs; Neff, quarter-back; and Wrenn, Draper, Travis, Hunt (centre), Putnam, Newell, and Brooks, rushers, for Harvard. Mackie and Paul changed places in the second half. The fine playing of Brooks and Baker for Harvard, and of Broughton, Waters, Kendricken, and Anthony for B. L. S., was noticeable. Mr. Berry of Harvard and Mr. Groce acted respectively as referee and umpire.

Our first championship game was played with Nichols's, Stone's and Hale's combined team at Brookline Common, on Friday, Oct. 19th. The team was as follows: Waters, back; Broughton and Mackie, half-backs; Kendricken, quarter-back; and Anthony, Cushing, Hildreth, Gallivan (centre), Byron, Sears, and Stearns, rushers. Furber took Cushing's place in the second half. Play was called at 3.30, and B. L. S. had the ball. By rushes by Kendricken, Broughton, and Mackie the ball was carried to Nichols's twenty-five yard line. After some fumbling on both sides we got the ball, and Waters made a touch-down. Mackie kicked a goal. B. L. S., 6, Nichols's, 0. Nichols's then rallied and secured a touch-down. B. L. S., 6, Nichols's, 4. This ended the scoring for the first half. At 4.20 the ball was put in play again, and Nichols's gained nearly half the field by a rush and a kick. From this time Nichols's began to play rather loosely. After several good rushes by our backs, Mackie carried the ball across the line. B. L. S., 10, Nichols's, 4. Nichols's rushed the ball a third of the way down the field. Nichols's lost the ball, and B. L. S. carried it within the twenty-five yard line, but lost it on four downs. Waters now got the ball from Nichols's kick, and rush-

ed across the line. B. L. S., 14, Nichols's, 4. In about two minutes Waters made another touch-down. B. L. S., 18; Nichols's, 4. When time was called the ball was within a foot of the line again. The running of Nichols's half-backs, and the rushing of our backs, and the tackling of Kendricken were prominent points in the game. Our rusher line played poorly during the first half, but became steady in the second half, and did good work. Mr. Hale and Mr. Stetson of Harvard were referee and umpire.

The Cambridge High and Latin defeated Noble's, 36 to 0, at Cambridge Common, on Friday, Oct. 19th.

The Roxbury Latin defeated Hopkinson's eleven, 14 to 10, at Franklin Park, on Saturday, Oct. 20th.

Below is a schedule of our remaining championship games.

B. L. S. vs. Noble's, Friday, Nov. 2d, at Franklin Park, at 3.30 P. M.

B. L. S. vs. Hopkinson's, Friday, Nov. 9th, at Franklin Park, at 3 P. M.

B. L. S. vs. Chauncy Hall, Friday, Nov. 16th, at Franklin Park, at 3.15 P. M.

B. L. S. vs. Cambridge High and Latin, Friday, Nov. 23rd, at Brookline Common, at 3.30 P. M.

B. L. S. vs. Roxbury Latin, at Franklin Park, Tuesday, Nov. 27th, at 3.30 P. M.

PUBLIC DECLAMATION.

The first public declamation, held on Friday, Oct. 19, was very satisfactory, considering that it was the first. That of the lower classes was especially good, and gives an excellent prospect for coming years.

But there are, of course, some things to be improved in all the declamations, even those of the first class. Too much of the schoolboy style and too little ease and naturalness are most noticeable. There should be more care taken in the selection of the declamations, and hackneyed old standby's should not be seen on the programs. What we want is bright and new pieces.

We were glad to see two or three new names on the program and hope that we shall see more in the future.

G.

COMPETITION.

There was a young fellow named Pete
(Short for Peter),
Who thought he would like to "compete"
(Good young creeter!)
And so, when the declaimers meet
(That's bad metre),
He foolishly goes to a seat
Near the heater.
His head soon is bursting with heat
(Roasting Peter!),
With little or none in his feet
(Freezing creeter!)
The piece he's selected is neat
(Naught completer),
Where Spartacus offers to beat
(Savage beater!)
A dozen, whom singly he'll meet
(Fire-eater!)
The speech he cannot complete
(Luckless Peter!)
For thus the instructor doth greet
The poor creeter:
"No doubt you suppose this a treat,
Master Peter,
We don't want 'chestnuts' to eat,
Something sweeter.
When next you decide to compete,
Be discreeter."
Alas! 'tis no use to entreat,
(Sad young creeter!)
So out of the door rushes Pete
Somewhat fleeter
Than when he first went to his seat
Near the heater.
As humbly he sneaks down the street,
A mosquiter
Could easily put to retreat
The meek Peter.

DE PISCIBUS.

I wonder how many readers of the REGISTER have ever been trout fishing in the clear, cold brooks which abound throughout Maine and New Hampshire. For a true fisherman the sport possesses an indescribable charm, especially if he be a lover of the woods and fields. During the past summer I "fished" all the trout-brooks in the vicinity of the summer resort at which I was staying, with results varying from half-a-dozen to a hundred trout.

One evening another fisherman and myself might have been seen engaged in the laudable, but not highly poetic, occupation of digging

bait at the corner of the barn. On the next day we intended to start before daylight, and go up to "Salmon Brook," four miles from the house, to stay all day. Our object in starting so early was partly because the trout bite better in the early morning, and partly that we might run less risk of meeting the almost inevitable farmer, who directs you in stentorian voice to "keep aout o' the grass, daown there." In the kitchen they were putting up a bounteous lunch for us, which when ready was placed under the seat of the old buckboard, together with our bait-boxes and fish-baskets. It was arranged that Charlie, the man, should carry us up, and drive up after us again at night.

I was aroused in what seemed like the middle of the night by the tapping of a fish-pole on my window. I hurriedly dressed myself and, taking my pole, reel, and other rigging, went out to the barn. There I found my friend, George, who was all ready to start. Our horse "Kit" was soon harnessed to the buckboard, and in another minute we were off. We arrived at the brook just as the first beams from the rising sun began to creep down the hillsides and awaken the birds, which sent their joyous calls through the woods and over the meadow. Leaving our lunch at an old school-house, to which we managed to gain entrance, we arranged our poles and walked down through the meadow towards the brook. We intended to fish up through the meadow to the woods before breakfast. Creeping up carefully to what looked like a good pool, I dropped my line in the middle of it. It seemed as if it hardly touched the water, when there was a little splash, a whirr of the line, and something black was wiggling before my eyes glistening in the sunlight. I know of nothing more beautiful than a brook trout when first taken out of the water, with its black and gold scales and its shining red spots. I slipped this one into the basket and threw my line again. Another trout and still another I caught out of the same place, making no sound but the splash of the hook as it struck the water.

We continued thus, always circling round each other, so that each might have a chance to fish, until we reached the woods. Many trout are lost before they can be landed, and sometimes a hard fight occurs between the

fisherman and the fish, owing to the different opinions entertained by the contesting parties as to which is the fish's proper destination, the brook or the basket.

At eight o'clock we reached the woods, and then went back and ate breakfast. After this we struck into the forest, where more skill and patience are required in fishing. Over huge dead trees which had fallen across the brook, over great moss-covered rocks, and through dense growths of alder-bushes, we clambered, always holding the hook ready baited to drop into any deep pool which should present itself. We followed the brook about two miles and a half, through woods all the way, until we came to a sort of meadow, where the grass and weeds grew as high as our heads. Here, strange to say, we had our best luck, for when we found a good pool we always caught several out of it, while in the woods we never caught more than one fish in one place. Above this clearing the brook again entered the woods, and we did not follow it, for it was getting late and we were getting hungry. Striking off to the right, we soon came upon the "Keene road," which followed very nearly the course of the brook. By brisk walking we arrived in half an hour at the temple of learning in which we had left our provisions. There was not much about this edifice to remind one of the spacious apartments of the B. L. S., but that indescribable air which always pervades a school-house gave us such a feeling of sadness that we were compelled to seek a more congenial spot in which to eat our lunch.

How good those sandwiches and pies tasted! At such a time even the New England doughnut, of which someone has facetiously remarked, that the best portion is the hole, acquires a most delightful flavor.

The scene which lay spread before us was most charming. At our feet lay the meadow, sloping down from the hills on either side to the brook, which, coming out from the dark line of the forest, took its way in all manner of curves down to the larger stream, which we could see in the distance and which was dignified by the title of river. The scene reminded me of Longfellow's beautiful verses,

"And the pleasant water-courses,
You could trace them through the valley,
By the rushing in the spring-time,

By the alders in the summer,
By the white fog in the autumn,
By the black line in the winter."

We counted our fish and found that we had eighty-six, not one of which would weigh over a pound. Indeed, a half-pound brook trout is called a very fair-sized fish. It was now half-past four, and we soon heard the distant rattle of the buckboard over the hard road. Two more of the boys had come up to meet us, and we were a merry crowd going home. We drove into the yard amid the shouts of the boarders, who were in expectation of a treat for next morning's breakfast.

C. W. P., '89.

GARDNER PRIZE ESSAY.

II.

THE SUN.

W. S. BANGS.

Strange as it may seem, the most neglected of all the heavenly bodies up to 1850 was the sun. Almost the first phenomena noticed were the appearances on the solar disc called "sun-spots." Before the middle of the present century comparatively few theories were advanced concerning these, and those that were adduced were sooner or later rejected. But for the last thirty-eight years, the eagerness with which solar studies have been pursued and the marvellous results that have been attained, quite compensate for previous neglect. Herschel's theory regarding the sun was that it was a cool, habitable globe, covered with luxurious vegetation and protected from the outer regions, where the source of solar light and heat was situated, by a dense and watery mass of clouds; and that the outer envelope was a dazzling solar aurora thousands of miles in depth. This ingenious theory, although accepted by many eminent scientists, was instantly shattered by the revelations of the spectroscope. The "Fraunhofer lines," or gaps in the spectrum, showed immediately the falsity of the old conception, and demonstrated that the sun must be a mass of various substances in a state of incandescence, surrounded by a vapor of the same materials that compose it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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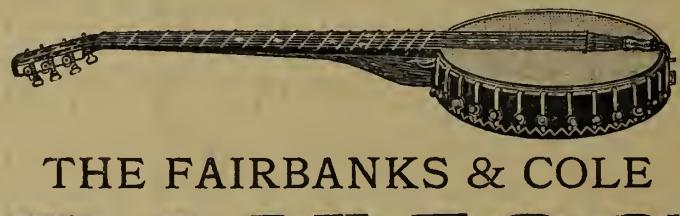
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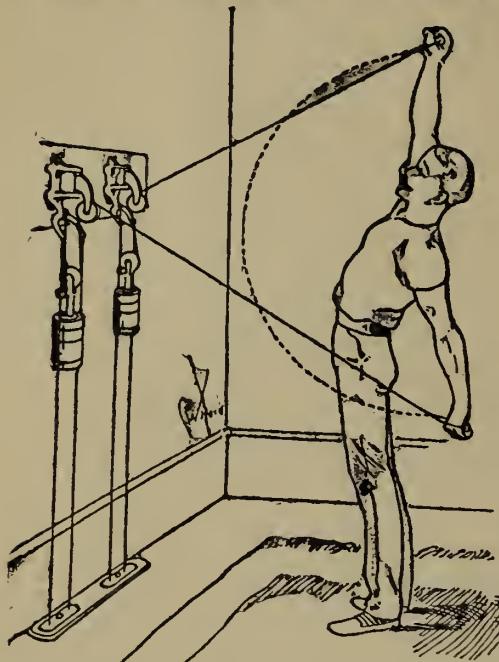
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